

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL HATFIELD.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
an Official permission for raising a
detachment of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to public school or
University men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

CAILLE
5 SPEED PONTIAC
MOTORS
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
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ALF. ROSS & Co.,
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No. 17,994.

號四十九百九千七萬一第

日八初月二十年卯乙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1916.

三拜禮

號二十月正年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Jan. 13th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s.
NOVARA.

TO DEPART.

Jan. 12th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits,
Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide,
Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at 4
p.m., per s.s. ARIZONA.

Jan. 13th.—Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape
Town, Madeira and United
Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
MIRAMAR.

Jan. 13th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SINGAPORE.

Jan. 14th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2
p.m., per s.s. NOVARA.

Jan. 15th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,
per s.s. LONDON.

Jan. 15th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, United States, South
America via Seattle, Canada
and United Kingdom via Vic-
toria, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
SANO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [118]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "	18 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "	15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" " " "	15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "	10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" " " "	15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" " " "	15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "	10 "
3.00 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "	10 "

120-1

**F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).**

GERMANS IN CHINA.

BENEVOLENT POLICY OF THE
BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

The *Novae Freyja* returns to the subject of the German concessions in China. It prints a synopsis of a project for the occupation of the German concessions in China and the expulsion of German residents as framed by the Belgian Consul at Shanghai, Mr. Siffert, and the Allied Consuls at Tientsin. It states that for unexplained reasons this has hitherto remained pigeon-holed in the Foreign Office. Commenting on this fact, it draws an analogy between the situation in Persia and in China, and mournfully reflects that, in spite of the moral and material advantages of the Allies with common frontier, troops, Navy, and trade, they have hitherto failed to compel China to observe its promised neutrality. "Either we or the Germans must prevail, and therefore our task is clear. If the Chinese Government is unable to defend its neutrality and destroy the German robber-dem, we must do this ourselves."

In the course of an article on this matter published in the *Morning Post* Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes:—

Making all due allowance for the censor's fear of the unknown, there is something almost ominous in the silence which has been preserved by the Press of Great Britain and by Parliament since the war began in regard to the Far East generally. This silence is the more remarkable because our interests have suffered more severely perhaps in China than in any other part of the world from those insidious and subtle influences, emanating from Manchester and Lombard-street, which have frequently paralysed the energies of our Navy and stifled our diplomacy in divers spheres of action. Yet it must be apparent to anyone conversant with the actual position of affairs, political and commercial, in China, that unless public opinion in this country finds expression to curb and counteract these pernicious influences, the prevailing policy of "wait and see" must lead to results similar to those which it has produced in the Balkans, in Greece, and in Persia. At Peking and elsewhere throughout China the activities of German consular agents and of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank (apparently possessed of unlimited funds) have been persistently directed towards prejudicing the cause of the Allies in the eyes of the Chinese. British prestige has undoubtedly suffered in consequence, and also by reason of the extraordinarily complaisant attitude of our own authorities in dealing with German interests. While taking every advantage of this leniency the Germans have not failed to instil into the Chinese mind the idea that it is prompted not by magnanimity, but by fear. Small wonder if the Chinese now misinterpret the situation and misjudge the prospects of the Allies, when, on the one hand, they see British arms, encouraged by British officials, working for the preservation of German interests, and, on the other, German agents freely organising their propaganda of falsehood at the Treaty ports, using them even as bases for stirring up unrest and sedition in India. The Chinese know that the British Government is fully informed of these matters, but, in the face of its benevolent policy of *laissez-faire*, how can they avoid doubts as to the sincerity of our avowed determination to bring Germany to her knees? To convince them of that determination and of our ability to carry it through, to prevent them from being misled into the orbit of German influence it is imperatively necessary that Great Britain and her Allies should direct all available means to the suppression of German trade and German influence in the Far East.

As an immediate step towards that end, the seizure of the German concessions at Tientsin, Hankow, and Newchwang, advocated by the *Novae Freyja*, would appear to be indicated. Does anyone suppose that if Germany held the command of the seas any British concession in China would remain to-day inviolate? We have the answer to this question in the recent proceedings of German agents in Persia. Nor need we suppose that the seizure of these German concessions by one or more of the Allies should create serious difficulties, now or hereafter. Their ultimate fate can be left for determination, together with many other questions pending in the Far East, at the day of final reckoning. In the meanwhile the moral effect of their seizure must be immediate and widespread. These German concessions (entirely different in status from the international settlements at Shanghai and elsewhere) are, to all intents and purposes, German colonies, so that China's neutrality would not be prejudiced. All that is required is that the German flag be hauled down, the German police and other authorities expelled, and the area of the concessions, with their inhabitants, placed under martial law by proclamation of the Power effecting the seizure.

Something must certainly be done, and that quickly, if the position of the Allies in the Far East is to be preserved from the pains and penalties which have followed elsewhere upon our persistence in the attitude of "wait and see." At whatever cost in Manchester votes at whatever risk to the future party funds, the time has come to substitute a policy of just reprisals for that of giving furtive reassurances to the foe. The covert, and often sordid, sympathies for German trade, which have too long obtained in high places, must yield in China, as elsewhere, to the urgency of national necessities. There must be an end, also, of the malignant influences and activities of Anglo-German financiers, even before the war its evil Eastern record had been sufficiently exposed in the history of

SHIPPING NOTES.

TORPEDOING OF GLEN LINER.

The *Glenyle*, which has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine, carried three passengers from Shanghai, viz., Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Watson, and Mr. A. H. Mancell, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, son of Mr. A. H. Mancell, of 10 Nanking Road. A telegram has been received in Shanghai by Mr. Mancell stating that his son is safe, but so far no news has been received of Mr. and Mrs. Watson. The steamer left Shanghai for Genoa and London on the 25th November, and carried a very full cargo—the biggest cargo, it is said, ever taken from Shanghai. Built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the *Glenyle* was quite a new vessel, this being only her second trip to the Far East. Her tonnage was 10,500 gross and 5,900 net register, and her speed was about 13 knots.

THE SINKING OF THE "YASAKA MARU."

The *Westminster Gazette* says that the safety of the passengers on the *Yasaka Maru* was solely due to the skill and training of her Japanese officers and crew, and that it was in no way due to the German submarine having allowed ample time for her passengers and crew to escape.

Lieut. Colonel Saito, attached to the Japanese embassy in Washington, has stated to a member of the staff of the United Press Association that the sinking of the *Yasaka Maru* was the realization of a part of Germany's submarine policy towards Japanese vessels at large. "Germany continues such outrageous Japan will certainly be compelled to despatch troops to take part in the fighting on land. Lieut. Colonel Saito concluded his statement by saying that Japan will certainly take proper steps to deal with the disaster that has occurred."

AMERICAN CHINESE STEAMSHIP LINE.

The following further particulars are given in the Daily Commerce Reports issued by the U.S. Government concerning the new American-Chinese Steamship Line:—

Mr. Philip Manson, of New York, recently returned from China, where he concluded arrangements for the organization of the Pacific and Eastern Steamship Company (Inc.), which will operate steamship services under the American flag, between China, the Philippines, and the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States. The company is a joint American and Chinese enterprise, and has just been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It will commence business with a capital of \$2,000,000. Half of the capital has been subscribed by Americans and half by Chinese. The directorate consists of seven members, four Americans, and three Chinese. The American interests are represented by F. Mortensen's Sons of Cumberland, Md., and Washington, D.C. The Chinese interests are represented by Chinese capitalists in Shanghai and Canton. The president of the company is Mr. John Mitchell, jun., of the firm of F. Mortensen's Sons, Mr. Mitchell is also president of the Washington and Southern Bank, of Washington, D.C. Mr. Philip Manson is managing director. The company will buy or charter steamers so that sailings may begin as soon as possible, and will build new steamers to be delivered as quickly as possible. The principal office of the company in the United States is in New York; the principal office in China is in Shanghai.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY AND OF THE YUNG-TZE VALLEY.

To-day it stands clearly revealed as a treacherous weapon, ever ready to the hand of the naturalised but hostile alien and the little Briton of Teutonic proclivities.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on December 7th, Mr. Gresham Stewart asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had official information to the effect that Englishwomen had been rudely treated by Germans on the British concession of Shanghai, and that the German community celebrated the sinking of the *Lusitania* by an entertainment; and whether he could see his way either to intern the Germans or turn them off the concession.

Sir Edward Grey said the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. As regarded the third part, he had nothing to add to what had been previously stated.

Mr. Stewart asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether His Majesty's Government, in view of the recent arrest of the British Consul at Shiraz by Germans and their emissaries, could see their way, as a reprisal, to occupy the German concessions in Chinese Treaty Ports, and put the German Consuls and officials under arrest to prevent them conspiring in China against the interests of the British Empire and their Allies as they had done and were now doing in Persia.

Sir Edward Grey: The dangers to which my hon. friend refers have not been lost sight of, but I do not think it would be desirable to say anything further on the subject at the present moment.

Mr. Stewart: Is the right hon. gentleman taking full notice of the intrigues of the Germans even in our own concession of Shanghai and their shipments of arms and seditious literature to India?

Sir E. Grey: The intrigues of the Germans, not only in particular concessions but in China generally, are the subject of anxious consideration on the part of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Stewart: Having assisted in turning the Germans out of their much greater possession of Tientsin, could not we proceed to attack them in smaller places?

Sir E. Grey: The question is not quite so simply disposed of as the hon. member thinks. I have said that the danger to which he refers is the subject of anxious consideration.

COOLIE VESSELS BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.NEED FOR GREATER
SUPERVISION URGED.

The following letter, signed "One Interested," appeared in a recent issue of *The Straits Times*:—

"I cannot understand why the Pilgrims' Ship Ordinance is not applicable to all vessels of the coolie lines of steamers that ply between this port, Hongkong, Amoy and Swatow. From what I see and observe, they are just as essential in every way. I have been to several parts of the world, viz., to Nanyang, with emigrants, to Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, Matizlan, Guaymas, Victoria (B.C.), Vancouver, and Seattle, with coolies and everything for their comfort in the way of hospital, both for male and female, dispensary, sanitary arrangements, and attendance. And every medical officer who proceeds with ships to those parts must be a fully qualified medical officer and be registered in the United Kingdom. On some vessels that run from this port to the China ports it is neither one thing nor the other. The medical officer has no help whatever. Here, for instance, the place allotted for a hospital is filled up with stuffs, or occupied by the comprador's staff after the Consul has made his inspection and taken his departure, and this is from the last part of the trip, Swatow. As for the dispensary, the doctor's room is a medicine shop, the cabin having barely room for himself. Many a time have I had to turn out the comprador's staff from the hospital when required, and the stuff with them."

The following should be impressed on the owner or agent of every vessel:—
1.—The medical officer appointed to a vessel requiring one should be seen by the chief sanitary and medical officer and give his approval that the medical officer is a fully qualified man and registered in the United Kingdom.
2.—That there is a proper hospital with eight beds.
3.—A female hospital with three beds.
4.—A proper dispensary, and the medical officer's cabin not to be made a drug store.
5.—A temporary isolation ward made of canvas and wood work.
6.—No vegetables, fowls, ducks or geese to be carried on the upper decks, or kept near the holds where the passengers stay, as these are detrimental to health. These are mostly brought down for mercenary purposes.
7.—A dresser, two male attendants and one female to help the medical officer; without these the medical officer cannot give the chief sanitary medical officer much satisfaction.

THE MAN WHO RETURNED.

TERRIBLE CHARGE BY THE ANZAC TROOPS.

TURKISH PRISONER'S STORY.

Captain C. E. W. Bean, the official Press representative with the Imperial Forces in the Dardanelles, gives further details, gathered from a wounded Turk, of the charge of the Third Light Horse Brigade on August 7th. Extracts from the articles are given below:—

When the Third Light Horse Brigade charged out from the trenches on the Nek in the grey dawn—charged out and never came back—I said in writing the account of it that practically nothing more could ever be known of the details unless some day the information came from the Turks in the trenches against which the Light Horse went. The best part of my regiment went forward in three lines, and each line as it rushed that fatal thirty yards was mown down as grass is mown by a scythe. Only one man, so far as I know, came back alive, crawling painfully after dark that night with a wounded leg, who could speak of the other side of that deadly space.

At last there is something more to tell. Some time ago we captured a Turkish soldier, and in interrogation it appeared that he had been in the front Turkish trench on the Nek on the morning when the Light Horse charged it. As the matter is of intense interest to Australians, the prisoner's account of it may perhaps be repeated. He was a Turkish schoolmaster. The Turks on August 5th were delighted by the news of the fall of Warsaw. During the afternoon a big white notice appeared over their trenches bearing the words—the spelling is theirs—"Warsaw as Fallin." What effect they expected this to have on the average Australian I do not know. The only effect I heard when the men in our trenches were told of it was the remark, "Well, let's see if we can make his little notice fall, too," which the speaker straightway proceeded to do. The idea among the Turks was that Germany would now compel us to make peace, and that Turkey would benefit by the terms.

NO TURKISH LOSSES.
After describing the preliminary bombardment the article proceeds:—Then day began to break, and with it there broke out a fierce bombardment of the trenches above and around the Nek. The fire was tremendous, but it did no damage to the front trenches where they were actually waiting for the attack—some of the trenches on the Turkish right caught that fire heavily, but they were protected in some sort by a gully. The trenches directly in front of the Nek were untouched, and the Turks in them and the schoolmaster amongst them stood ready to meet the attack which was almost certain.

The bombardment broke off. There was a pause, says the schoolmaster, a short interval before the attack began. Then the "English"—the Turks always call us the English—leapt over the parapet and charged down on them. "They came on very fast," said the Turk simply. As soon as they appeared every rifle in the Nek, and the machine gun, with its cross fire from the right of the Turks, swept

them sheer off the face of the heath. Probably there were many more machine guns than that those who looked on it sounded more like a score. But this is what the Turk said. "They came on very well, and three of them managed to reach our trench and fell dead over the parapet into the bottom of it."

The Turks were two deep in their trenches, he said, just as our survivors saw them—the front row sitting on a shelf just behind the parapet, the rear rank the front trench, because they raised their standing often breast high above the parapet in order to get the better shooting. We know that a few of our men for a few minutes did get into one corner of the front trench because they raised their flag which they took with them—they waved for a few moments and then someone pulled it down. The schoolmaster did not know of that. But he did tell us what our own men who manned our own trenches behind the attack had suspected, that during the attack the Turks lost not a single man.

So much for the Turks. And as for the two Light Horse Brigades—after three months in the trenches—after three months in which some of them were sick and some of them were with every officer and man at his appointed place, the instant the word was given they leapt from their trench and rushed on death—the first line may not have known that it was death—the third line must have known it. And they died.

FAR EASTERN COCONUT OIL
TRADE.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The trade in coconut oil in Hongkong and Far Eastern ports generally, states the American Consul-General at Hongkong, has come to be somewhat demoralised, not only as an indirect result of the war but by reason of changes in industrial processes in Far Eastern factories. Incidental to the situation it appears that an attempt on the part of Japanese interests to dominate the coconut oil market in Japan, and to some extent in other Eastern markets, by obtaining control of the South Sea Islands, whence German manufacturers obtained a large share of their oil previous to the war, has ended, for the time being at least, in more or less disaster.

The chief sources of copra in this part of the world have been the East Indies, particularly Ceylon, Java, and Singapore, the Philippines, and the South Sea Islands, such as the islands in the Marshall group. Before the outbreak of the war in Europe the demand for copra was particularly strong in France and Germany, other nations taking considerable of the product but in lesser volume. Most of the copra from the East Indies and the Philippines went to France, while that in the South Seas went to Germany through the organisation of the trade of that part of the world possessed by German interests. Considerable quantities went to the United States and to Japan, though it has been more profitable to ship coconut oil rather than copra to the former country. In Japan the industry of pressing oil from copra imported from various points was inaugurated and assumed considerable proportions. The oil made was usually of comparatively poor grades made from the cheapest grades of copra, and was mostly used for soapmaking.

QUALITIES OF THE OIL.

When the South Sea Islands were captured by Japan during the earlier portions of the war their copra was sent to Japan almost exclusively. In the meanwhile the market for oil in Europe was shut off to a considerable extent, and for a time the course of the local copra and oil markets in this part of the world was very uncertain. The high price of good oil at one time led to a number of changes in the trade and these have become permanent. Oil in the Malay States and the East Indies has been produced at such a rate and by such methods that it can undersell Japanese oil. A low grade "solid oil" imported largely from the Philippines and the East Indies through Hongkong has supplanted the higher grade oil in Japanese, and in Hongkong, Shanghai, and other Far Eastern soap factories.

Singapore and Manila oils are sold, even in Japan, under a special customs arrangement for admitting raw materials under bond, in competition with Japanese-made oil, and naturally control in the Hongkong and other lower Asiatic markets. Clarified and refined fish oil is coming to be used more generally in industrial concerns in the Far East as a substitute for the coconut product. Altogether the coconut oil situation has changed from what it was a year ago. For all that, prices still realised afford ample profit for the modern and properly equipped oil-pressing establishments.

The Hongkong market for coconut oil continues good, though prices have a lower range than anticipated at the beginning of the year. Exports of copra to both Europe and the United States by way of Hongkong have been far below normal.

Philippine copra, heretofore of comparatively low grade because of the manner in which cured, is likely soon to be of the highest grade, and to produce the best oil. Philippine copra producers have been agitating for modern "copra centrals," for drying coconuts, similar to the large sugar centrals erected by the Government, for sugar producers. A Government commission appointed to study processes for drying the nuts is testing various drying machines, including machines used by German interests in the South Sea Islands, whence some of the best copra has been received. When a standard dryer has been selected central plants will be established in various parts of the Philippines. It is estimated that by reason of the inferior Philippine product native producers are losing one to two million dollars gold a year. The Philippine Government has been endeavouring for several years to improve methods of curing, but with comparatively little success.

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INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CIGARS AT MODERATE PRICES.

DUTCH CIGARS.

"BRAMA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.
These Cigars are made entirely of the finest Havana Tobaccos and are a most exquisite smoke.

"EL PLANTADOR" in Boxes 25 at \$1.75 per box.
The very best of Mexican Cigars.

"MAZEPPA" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.
We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

"HERMANAS" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.
A very good and inexpensive Cigar.

"LA CASA" in Boxes 100 at \$4.00 per box.
Excelling in rich flavour and faultless burning.

"GLORIAS" in Boxes 50 at \$3.00 per box.
Silky leaf, delicious aroma, mild flavour.

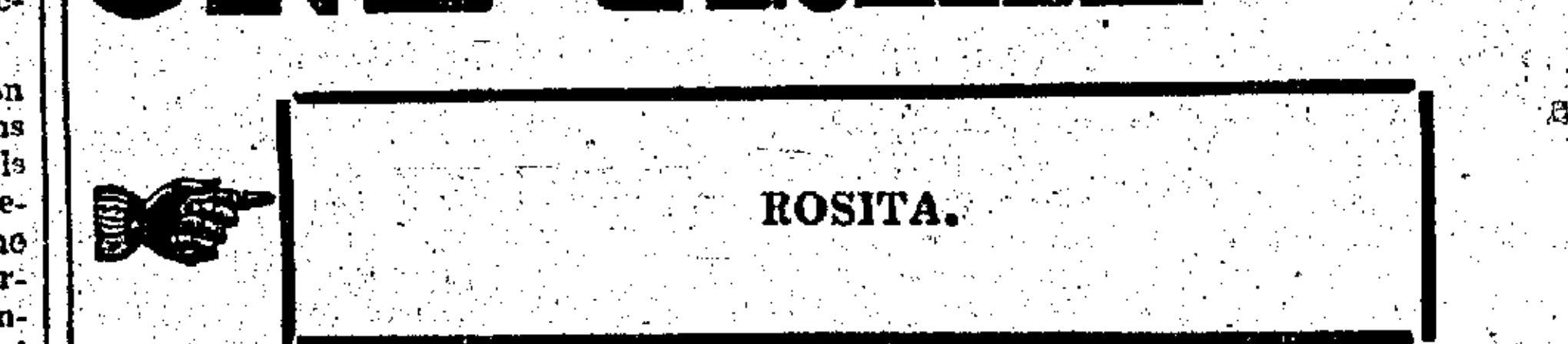
"LA GRANDIOZA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.
Are distinguished by a superb delicacy, the result of blending the finest Tobacco leaf.

"KING EDWARD VII." in Boxes 25 at \$4 per box.
We specially recommend these Cigars, which are noted for their purity and fragrance.

"PETIT DUC" in Boxes 100 at \$7.00 per box.
These Cigars are made from a Special Blend of Havana Tobacco and are very delicate in flavour and aroma.

ALSO
LA MINERVA MANILA CIGARS
IN ALL SHAPES
GOLOFINA. PERFECTOS AND BOUQUETS.

ONE TRIAL makes you a customer.



MILD COOL FRAGRANT SUMATRA
Rosita is one of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected Sumatra Tobacco by experienced workmen.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25

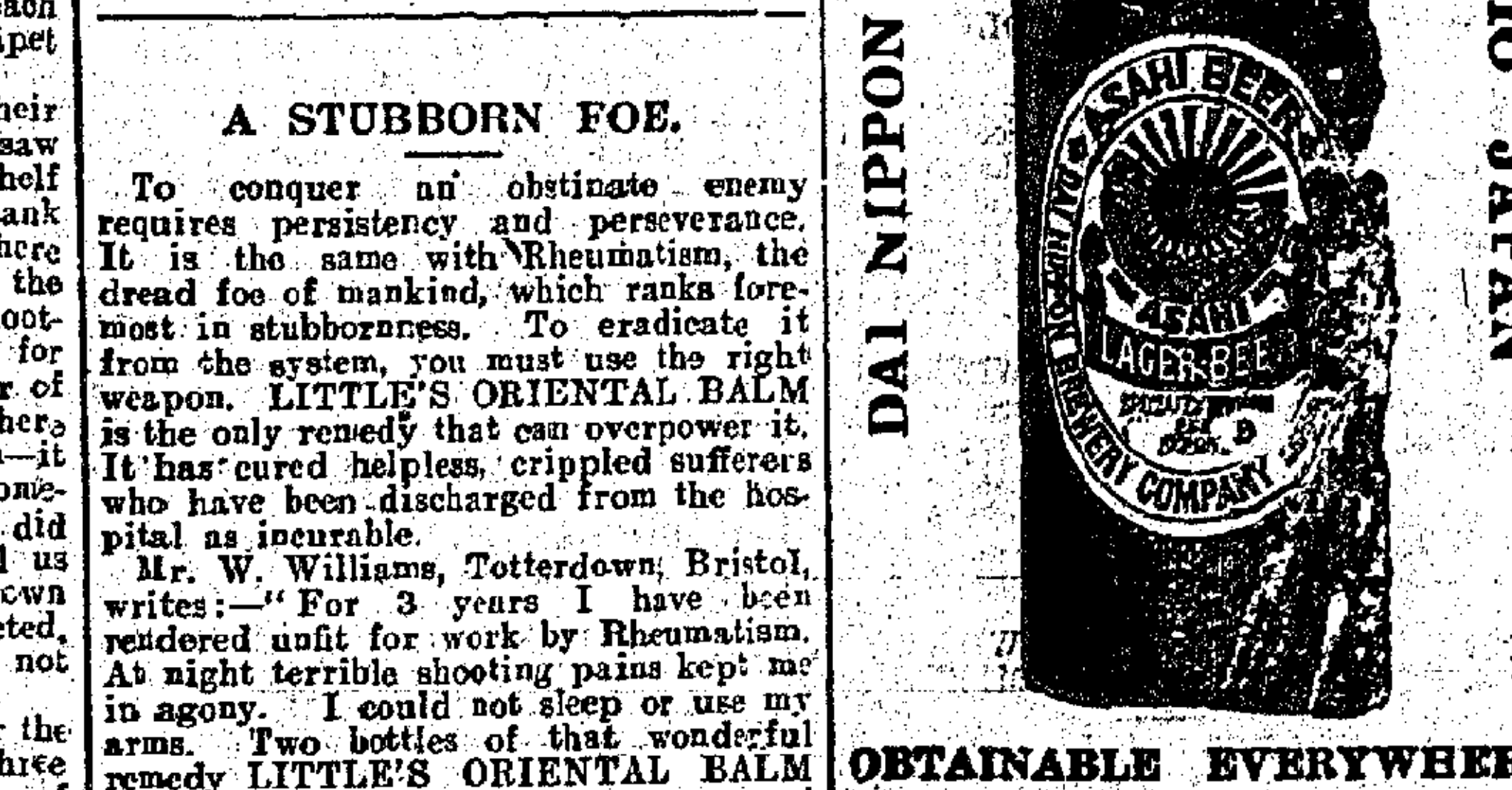
Obtainable at:
Hongkong Cigar Store,
Waterside,
Queen-Egyptian,
Sherriff Bros.,
Colonial Dispensary.

SOLE IMPORTER:
PHONE: 1687, WILLEM HEYBLOM, POWELL'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1916.

ASAHI BEER

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th Jan., 1915.

NOTICE
A STUBBORN FOE.
To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistency and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.
Mr. W. Williams, Tottenham, Bristol, writes:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence."
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
[80-3]



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG.

TURE ISSUE should apply to the Company
 Office in Hongkong.
 All applications for Debentures must
 sent in before the 29th February, 1916.
 Forms may be had on application
 R. M. DYER,
 Chief Manager
 Hongkong, 31st December, 1915.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [6]

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexander Building,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. 3

millstone," his colleagues were unable
make up their minds whether to proceed

The receipts for the week ending January 8th were \$10,554. In the corresponding week last year the receipts were \$9,873, showing an increase of \$681.

It is difficult to answer a correspondent's question, says "Camisín" in the *Sunday Times*, as to at what age it is wise for a man to give up active sports. All depends upon the physical fitness of the man and the nature of the sports. Army experts tell us a man is as old as his arteries, and, by implication, young, and yet, this hardening of the blood process begins to make itself felt at various ages in different men. Mr. Albert Brassey (M.P.H. of the Heybrook Hunt) proved himself as good a man with the hounds at seventy as many of his contemporaries did at half the age. Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., is still as keen and as clever a shot at over seventy as ever he was. Another expert has told us of the secret of continued physical power apart from the ordinary laws of health is never to stop. That is to say, if an elderly man gives up sport for a time it is that much to the bad when he starts again. Or, take games. Dr. W. G. Grant excelled at cricket long after he was fit. Mr. Guy Nickalls helped England win the premier trophy at the Olympic Regatta when he had ostensibly reached the "four fifties" and Lord Hawke retained the Yorkshire K.C. at a stage when most men's stomachs considerably interfere with their knees. It seems impossible to set an age limit for men in games. The Jam of Nawangar insists that a batsman ought to go on improving until at least thirty-five.

THE WAR.

BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

DESPERATE ATTACKS MEET WITH
COMPLETE FAILURE.

WEAKENING ENEMY IN RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THE GALLIPOLI EVACUATION.

"AN IMPERISHABLE PLACE IN NATIONAL HISTORY."

PREMIER AND SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY TRENCHES WRECKED. BIG GERMAN ATTACKS MEET WITH COMPLETE FAILURE.

PARIS, January 11th.
12.55 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Artillery activity has been general on the entire front. There was a violent bombardment on the heights of the Meuse, where enemy trenches were wrecked. There have been stubborn and continued engagements in Champagne, which have enabled the French to occupy nearly all the lost ground. The German operations, both as regards the numbers and means employed, were far-reaching in character, and were intended to produce important results, but ended in complete failure. An entire Brigade was hurled against a single point on a large front.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS, CHECKED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, January 11th.
6.10 p.m.

A communiqué states:—The Germans developed, in Champagne, an attack under cover of a violent bombardment, poison gas and shells. They attempted four concentric actions day and night on a front of eight kilometres, in the region of Butte de Meunil. Everywhere our fire decimated the enemy and checked his offensive. The enemy only gained a momentary footing at two points in our first line, but a vigorous counter-attack drove him out and he now occupies only two small parts of our advanced trenches.

GENERAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 11th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports artillery activity to-day near Fauquissart, Bois, Grenier, St. Eloi and about Ypres. Hostile aircraft dropped bombs near Strazelle, Hazebrouck and St. Omer. A woman and child were killed.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 11th.

The monthly Anglo-French conference between the military and aviation authorities is developing into an Allied conference. A Russian aviation mission has already arrived.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALM ON THE FRONT. AN ENFEEBLED ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, January 11th.

A communiqué states:—There is a calm in the West front. At Galicia and eastward of Czernovitz the enemy, suffering from the heavy losses inflicted by our rapid and violent blow, and disorganised by their desperate and barren attempts to recapture lost positions, are completely inactive beyond feeble and unsuccessful attempts to hinder by artillery and hand grenades. Our troops are consolidating their gains.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT FIGHTING. MONTENEGRINS INFLICT AND SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, January 11th.

A Montenegrin communiqué states that there has been extremely violent fighting at Lepenatz. The positions captured were lost several times, and finally we remained masters of the ground. Our losses were appreciable, but the enemy's were considerable. After desperate fighting the enemy occupied Turjak and we withdrew to positions on the left of Lesnizza. Violent Austrian attacks in the direction of Ipekugovo were everywhere repulsed.

There has been a furious bombardment at Lovcen, all the forts and mobile batteries at Boccho di Cattaro as well as the cruisers participating.

There has been continued desperate fighting on the Ipek front, where although the enemy was repeatedly repulsed with enormous loss, the Montenegrins were obliged to evacuate Berano. The Austrian offensive failed at Rogorvo and Molkavatz, but after re-taking Tourjak the Montenegrins were forced to retire to the left bank of the river Lim. The Austrians made a furious attack for several days on Mount Leichen, covered by warships and the fort at Cattaro. They succeeded, with the aid of gas, in occupying Kuk and Rastatz. Fighting is proceeding.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARRESTED CONSULS. A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

TOULON, January 11th.

There has been a new development in connection with the enemy Consuls arrested at Salonika. They have been transferred from a British ship to the auxiliary cruiser *Savoie*, where they have been interned.

GREEK GOVERNMENT PROTESTS.

ATHENS, January 11th.

The Government have protested against the arrests at Mitylene, which have elicited a fresh protest from the Central Powers.

FRIENDLY ALBANIANS.

LONDON, January 11th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Albanian territory under Essad Pasha had been friendly to the Serbians, and Essad Pasha had rendered them valuable assistance.

SERBIANS DEFEAT BULGARIANS.

ROME, January 11th.

It is announced that the Serbians defeated the Bulgarians at El Bassan, entrenched themselves and captured positions.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GALLIPOLI EVACUATION. GRATITUDE OF KING AND COUNTRY.

LONDON, January 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that he deprecated any discussion at present of Sir Ian Hamilton's report, and he would not assent to an enquiry into the Dardanelles operations.

He added that the retirement from Gallipoli deserved, and would receive the gratitude of the King and country, and would take an imperishable place in our national history. The King would be advised that General Monroe, Admiral de Rooheek, Rear-Admiral Wemyss, General Birdwood, General Davies, and other officers should receive special recognition.

He expressed extreme gratification at the retirement from Cape Helles without the loss of a single life. Ten out of eleven guns were abandoned, but they were worn out fifteen pounders which were rendered unfit for further service. All the stores and reserve ammunition which could not be removed were burned. These operations, combined with those at Suvla Bay, were without parallel in military or naval history, and were an achievement of which the commanders and officers and men of both services may well be proud.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT.

PARIS, January 11th.

A communiqué states:—With reference to the Gallipoli evacuation, all the French material has been removed except six naval guns, which were destroyed. These are included in the seventeen mentioned in the British communiqué. The Turks only started firing at four on the morning of the 9th, when the embarkation was completed.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH "BRUTALITY." THE LIE DIRECT TO GERMAN STATEMENTS.

LONDON, January 11th.

The two Americans who were aboard the *Nicosian* at the time of the *Baralong* affair give the lie direct to the statements that the British shot the Germans either in the water or aboard the *Nicosian*. They are Corporal Carson and Driver Dempsey both of whom joined the British Army out of a spirit of adventure. Both were interviewed at Blackpool.

Carson was one of those who actually returned to the *Nicosian* after the *Baralong* sank the submarine, remaining aboard throughout the night. Therefore he was in a position to know exactly what occurred there. He says no such words as "take no prisoners" were ever uttered by Captain McBride. He added:—"I saw no shooting of anyone. There were a few shots, but I have the best reasons for knowing what these were because I myself was shooting wounded mules. This, I think, is how the stories of the shooting of the Germans arose. I neither saw nor heard any German shot in the water."

Dempsey confirms this statement, and adds:—"The story that the submarine Captain was shot is a lie to me, and I swear that nothing of the sort happened." He concluded that the two Americans who made affidavits had a grudge against the English members of the *Nicosian's* crew.

[The Americans referred to in the last paragraph were quoted in a German memorandum as having sworn affidavits to the effect that those on board the *Baralong* fired rifles and guns at the Germans when they were in the water, that orders were given to take no prisoners, and also that four Germans who were on board the *Nicosian* were killed.]

THE LATE LORD BURNHAM.

"G. O. M. OF JOURNALISM."

LONDON, January 11th.

The newspapers pay warm tributes to the late Lord Burnham, whom they describe as the "Grand Old Man of Journalism." Their Majesties the King and Queen telegraphed their sympathy with the family in their bereavement.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION. A MOTION FOR REJECTION.

LONDON, January 11th.

Mr. Anderson, the Labour member, will move the rejection of the Military Bill on the 12th.

The "kha" Liberal, Mr. Lees Smith, will second the motion.

On the other hand, it is officially announced that the Labour Party have accepted the invitation of Mr. Asquith to discuss with him certain aspects of the Bill on the 11th. Meanwhile, the resignations of the Labour Ministers are left in abeyance.

PROLONGED CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, January 10th.

There was a prolonged Cabinet meeting this afternoon. Mr. Henderson, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman attended. It is understood that the chief topic was the labour position.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

A PATRIOTIC INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

LONDON, January 11th.

Mr. F. N. Charrington announces that he will stand for Mile End as a Patriotic Independent candidate in favour of the Compulsion Bill.

[Mile End has been represented in Parliament by the Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (the son of the late Lord Burnham, who succeeded to the Peerage. At the last election, Mr. Lawson was returned by a majority of only two votes; his opponent being Mr. B. S. Strauss.)]

WEST NEWINGTON RESULT.

The bye-election at West Newington, which was caused by the elevation to the Peerage of Captain C. W. Norton, resulted as follows:—

Mr. Gilbert (Liberal), 2,646
Mr. Terrett (Trade Unionist), 787

Majority 1,859

Mr. Terrett, who was put forward by the Trade Unionists, opposed the restriction in the sale of drink in London.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.
Mr. Mackenzie-Bell, the Liberal candidate, has withdrawn from the contest in St. George's Hanover Square. Sir George Reid, the official Unionist candidate, is now the only candidate in the field. Mr. Gibson Bowles, having withdrawn several days ago.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS EX- PLOSION IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11th.

There was a terrific explosion at the Dupont munition works at Carneys Point. Many were killed and injured.

It is asserted that outside influences are responsible. Details are lacking as the telegrams are interrupted.

Six persons were killed in the explosion at the Dupont works.

The cause is being investigated.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PERSIA.

TEHRAN, January 11th.

The Russians have scored another important success, defeating a large rebel force at Assadabad. The prisoners included two German officers.

SHAH RECEIVES RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

TEHRAN, January 11th.

The Shah received the General Commanding the Russian forces in Persia most graciously.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, January 11th.

Prince Alexander of Teck has been promoted Brigadier General. Brevet Colonel and temporary Major General R. H. Butler has been gazetted Deputy Chief of General Staff in succession to Colonel and temporary Major General Whigham.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

LONDON, January 11th.

Rear-Admiral John Tuke has died of wounds.

RECRUITING.

LONDON, January 10th.

The recruiting of the Groups has already met with a good response, many attesting throughout the country.

STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, January 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced important operations in Mesopotamia for the relief of Kut. General Aylmer left Algherbi on the 6th. For Kut General Townsland reported on the 6th. that there was heavy firing north-west of Kut, but the enemy did not attack. Then General Aylmer, who had a fifty miles march along the Tigris to Kut, reported heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on the night of the 7th. General Campbell's column, on the right bank, carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners.

Meanwhile, the main attack on the left bank had been retarded by an enemy flanking movement, and General Aylmer reported that he was opposed by three Turkish divisions. He also reported that on the night of the 8th, owing to the fatigue of his troops, he was unable to proceed, but on the 9th the enemy was retreating and he was pursuing them, although hindered by the rain. The latest telegram, state that the Turks are still retreating, and that Oran has been reached.

GENERAL NIXON RELINQUISHES COMMAND.

LONDON, January 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that General Nixon, owing to ill-health, had relinquished his command in Mesopotamia, and was returning home. His successor was Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff in India.

ST. PAUL'S. SUFFERING FROM "SENILE DECAY."

LONDON, January 11th.

St. Paul's Cathedral is suffering from "senile decay." The building is in a graver condition than ever, according to Canon Alexander, the Church Treasurer, who renews his appeal for funds to consolidate the piers and buttresses. Two years ago £70,000 was asked for. The war interrupted the flow of subscriptions, and only half of this amount has been obtained.

INDIAN AND EGYPTIAN ARMIES. A PROMOTION ANOMALY.

LONDON, January 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Reginald Neville asked whether the rule that Subalterns and Captains in the Indian and Egyptian armies must serve nine years with those in the ranks before being eligible for promotion was still being enforced, with the result that junior officers of the British Regular and Territorial armies, many of whom were ignorant of the native languages, were being promoted over the heads of the Indian and Egyptian officers who were their seniors and were familiar with the native languages.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that an appropriate remedy for a disparity resulting from exceptional conditions due to the war was not easy to devise. Suggestions made by the Raj had been examined by a Committee of the War Office and the India Office, and he awaited their recommendations.

NEW HOME SECRETARY.
LONDON, January 11th.
Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed Home Secretary.

OBITUARIES.

LONDON, January 11th.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, a former Chief Justice of South Australia.

[The deceased was appointed first Lieutenant of South Australia in 1891, and administered the Government of South Australia ten times. He also became the first representative of the Australian Colonies on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1897.]

CHAIRMAN OF "GLEN" LINE.

LONDON, January 11th.

The death is announced of Mr. Allan McGregor, Chairman of the "Glen" line of steamers.

BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED.

LONDON, January 11th.

Lieut. Gordon Duke, and Warrant Officer Fraser, while flying at Eastbourne, fell and were killed.

WELL-KNOWN FOOTBALLER KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, January 11th.

Second Lieut. Cyril Busby of the South Staffsshire Regt., the well-known footballer, has been killed in action.

MEETING OF PARSEES.

LONDON, January 11th.

Sir M. Bhowanagree presided at a meeting of members of the Parsee community in England at the Caxton Hall, at which resolutions regretting the deaths of Sir K. B. Mehta, Sir D. M. Petit and Sir Romaji were passed.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, January 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that any acceptance of a Ministerial resignation would be promptly intimated to the House.

INDIAN PATIENTS.

LONDON, January 11th.

Sir Percy Lawrence, Commissioner for Indian Hospitals, reports that no serious charge has been brought against any patient or convalescent in England or France.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN WAR. FUND THAT WAS ESTABLISHED BY HISTORICAL ACCIDENT.

The quick adaptation of medical research to the needs of the war is shown in the first annual report of the Medical Research Committee, which has just been issued. When the National Health Insurance Medical Research Committee—who had some £55,000 to spend—realised that war was inevitable they placed the whole of their resources at the disposal of the Army Medical Department. Most of the researches have borne good fruit, as the present health of our armies witnesses abundantly. We have all heard of the various kinds of injuries, both physical and mental, from which our soldiers have suffered. The nerve-wounds, if they can be so called, have never been fully studied before, because there have never been such nerve-shattering conditions in any other war. Now, however, a careful study of the psychological troubles of the soldiers is being made and tabulated. The report says that this will lead to results of great scientific value. Slowly accumulated scientific facts have a habit of becoming hidden away from immediate medical practice, but in the case of this special work of the research committee nothing of the kind is likely to happen. Indeed, the report states definitely that the new method of collection of these scientific facts "has allowed the rapid supply of information to medical officers overseas with regard to the history of cases of which the treatment they are responsible in the initial stages."

It is perhaps too early to expect full reports of the mental injuries, but certain bodily ones have already been dealt with in this manner, notably gunshot wounds of the chest, arterial injuries, fractures of the femur, fractured joints, and epidemic dropsy. Thus each army surgeon can find out just what has happened to any patient he has sent home to England, and can vary his treatment, if necessary, in any future case of the same kind. At the conclusion of the report Lord Moulton, chairman of the Medical Research Committee, states that the existence of a National Medical Research Fund, established by historical accident so shortly before the war, and without any foreknowledge of it, has made it possible to bring auxiliary agencies rapidly to the service of Government departments, and especially to that of the Army Medical Department in its varied and vitally important activities.

THE HERO.

"'Twas not the sound of life or drum
That roused his soul and bade him 'Come!'
The moans of murdered men he heard,
The wails of outraged women stirred
His conscience; called him into line
With comrades true; a cause divine
He had espoused as our he stepped,
While dear ones of his own blood wept.

The Call of Duty he obeyed,
And promptly his decision made;
All thoughts of home and life he eschewed
When Freedom fair might be subdued.
A holy war he went to fight;
That over Wrong might triumph Right,
A godly ire his soul possessed
To see the weak so sore oppressed.

He knew he might give of his blood
In Freedom's Cause—the work of God;
That foreign clay might wrap him round,
His headstone be a shovelled mound.
The sacrifice he counted slight
In helping to establish Right;
His arm by strength divine was nerve,
The King of Kings he proudly served.

'Twas in a glorious charge he fell
Doing his duty nobly, well;
He died as but the brave can die,
Unheard of utter moan or sigh;
Knowing he died in God's own cause,
Fighting 'gainst those who spurn His Laws.
Striking hard for Humanity's sake,
Making the Tyrant's strongholds shake.

Oh! weep not for so brave a soul,
Remember no more Death's bitter toll;
Parents bereft, all dry your eyes,
That glorious, unselfish sacrifice.
From yonder bloody field has risen
Accepted income unto Heaven,
Teaching, like Christ, our lives to give
That we may learn the way to live.
—Harry L. Miller in the *Weekly Scotsman*.

DESERTER HERO.

STEERING CRAWLING BOYS BY THE TOE.

Captain Bean, the Australian "Eye-Witness" at the Dardanelles, tells how a deserter from H.M.S. *Australia* named Hart redeemed his 1st Australian Battalion. Hart told his mates at Anzac that the object for which he lived was to write and tell his sister that he had done something for his country which would put him at ease with himself.

Hart, who had changed his name to Elart on enlisting, and another New South Wales boy named Morris were chosen by an experienced scout to accompany him in an examination by night of a Turkish machine-gun position.

They crept past the Turks' outpost trench and straight for the corner of the main trench where the machine gun had previously been. The scout knew just where it was, for he had spent his time during the previous sorties watching for the flash of it. At a certain point, right behind the outpost trench, he left his two boys lying in the grass and went on a few yards alone. He crawled right to the loopholes where the machine gun had been and threw two bombs into the mouth of them. No machine gun answered him at all. Only three rifles spoke—two flashed at the corner of the trench and one in front of it.

That was evidence as conclusive as could be obtained that for some reason this night the machine gun was probably not in the trench and the trench itself was lightly held. There was nothing more to be found. But they still had several bombs, and so they crawled back towards the outpost trench and threw their bombs into it from the rear. The Turks of the outpost had their minds fixed on a patrol in front, and the moment the bomb fell in they blazed over the front parapet—the faster the bombs came the harder they fired in the opposite direction.

The bombs being finished and the expedition thoroughly successful, the chief scout started it for home. In order to make sure in the dark, he told the boys to crawl ahead of him while he tagged either the right toe or the left of the lead ahead of him and so steered them quietly through the grass in whatever direction he wanted.

They were just getting to the place where they could give their prearranged sign to their own trenches without being noticed by the Turks. Suddenly one of them caught in something. A piece of loose wire twanged. There was a flash ahead in the night—one flash—before the sign could be given. Both boys rolled over—one shot through the face, the other through the head by the same bullet. Elart had achieved his honour—and Australia's.

CHIVALRY.

AN ANZAC INCIDENT.

FOES' MISSION OF MERCY.

An officer of the R.N.V.R. in Gallipoli writes:

Late one afternoon upon the extreme right of our line a man was seen in the Turkish zone moving furtively through the scrub behind the beach, about half a mile distant, and making apparently for the narrow gap which separates the end of our trenches from the blue waters of the Aegean Sea.

From the tall summit of the Lonesome Pine Plateau the Australian watchers looked on with interest, wondering what his purpose might be.

Suddenly a rifle shot rang out—a Turkish rifle shot—and the man fell wounded. There he lay in the open beside the beach and round up his wound and nursed his pains, a pathetic figure, a piece of human wreckage cast up by the storm and wrath, not of God but of man.

On one side lay the army of his friends from which he was an outcast; on the other his foe, determined, chivalrous, but not implacable; while beneath him murmured the army of Allah—the heedless, careless sea. To which of these should he turn for help in his extremity? Surely to the forces of neutral Nature. In the liquid depths of the broad Aegean his pain would find release—his mind peace! Slowly he dragged himself, in spite of a shattered limb, towards the water's edge, while the red sun lit up the landscape, that happy western isle whose hills seemed to cast their shadows ever nearer.

A SOUL IN PAIN.

Night fell, and in the faint starlight the watchers upon Lonesome Pine looked at one another questioning. Little they said, yet the same thought was uppermost in the mind of each. Something must be done. There was a call for volunteers, and a few minutes later a party of gallant men from the back-blocks were threading their way along the shore through the darkness and silence broken only by the music of waves and the cry of a soul in pain.

They came upon the object of their quest, just off the very margin of sand and sea, and were raising him up when through the shadow there loomed suddenly another band, a Turkish patrol, bent on the same quest. Shots were exchanged, and the newcomers, who found themselves at a disadvantage numerically, were at once supplied with a wounded man from among themselves to take back to the Turkish camp in place of the one they had missed by a few minutes only, while the other party, both rescuers and rescued, had soon reached the Anzac lines safely.

What led these men to hazard their lives in so perilous an exploit, braving certain danger to save an unknown foe?

I believe the old philosopher Epictetus once supplied the answer under somewhat similar circumstances. "They have done this," he exclaimed, "not for the man, but for the nature of man."

NEUTRALS AND THE DEFENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

SIR E. CARSON'S SPEECH TO AMERICANS.

An exceptionally large company of nearly 400 members and friends attended the American Luncheon Club's weekly meeting at the Savoy to hear Sir Edward Carson, the guest of honour, speak on "Neutrals and the War."

When I mention America as our greatest neutral I naturally turn to the conduct of neutrals in relation to the mitigation of the horrors of war. Nothing fills me with dismay when I think of the outcome of the horrible period through which we are passing more than the fact—I am not blaming anybody, but it is a fact—that international law, which is the product of all the peace instincts of all nations with a view to preventing the interruption of progress and civilisation even in the time of hostilities, has, I fear, been entirely abolished, or at any rate greatly encroached upon, by the impotence of the neutrals themselves.

"Abolish the power of neutrals when countries are at war and you have abolished international law itself. This war from the start has shown the ineptitude and powerlessness of neutrals. It commenced by the sacrifice of a little country which had been guaranteed its freedom and its peace by all the Great Powers of Europe.

"The war had not been on for more than a few hours when you saw the futility of these guarantees; and in the same way, as time went on, great elementary rules of great importance, for which nations had been struggling in times of peace to take away some of the horrible results of war, were blown to the winds. But that was not all.

"A breach of international law necessarily in the rules of war leads to reprisals, and the reprisals know no limit; and, therefore, the first breach of international law leads on in the downward path almost to its abrogation. Just as a sense of security or mystic or lull into a sense of security, our own citizens by speeches and by perorations, you will not thereby win a war, so in the international sphere you may, by diplomatic Notes, numerous and strong, satisfy the consciences of your citizens, but you will not by a mere Note maintain the obligations which are put upon you as parties to international law, which is to prevent breaches of civiliation and to mitigate the horrors of war.

"I look forward to the results of this war in its relation to international questions with a great deal of anxiety, and a great deal of misgiving, because I should like to ask, if international law has proved futile by reason of the impotence of neutrals during the operations of the belligerents in this great struggle, how are we in the future ever to rely upon conventions as any bar to the terrible horrors which have been perpetrated?

"I make this appeal to neutrals: Remember that neutrals may one day be belligerents, and remember that while the golden ideal of every real citizen who loves his country and loves his people must be peace, peace with all its magnetic influence upon the homes and lives and happiness of our peoples; remember that when this war terminates and it is proved that neutrals have been unable to take their place as those who are the executives of international law, there can be but one safeguard for peace in the future, and that, I think, one which is not for the benefit of humanity an increase of armaments, and the maintaining of even greater armies than we have in the past.

"Do not imagine for a moment that I am without gratitude to our cousins beyond the Atlantic Ocean. Heaven knows what we owe to them! I could never get through if I attempted to describe the many benefits they have conferred upon humanity, even if they have not done all we could have hoped in this terrible struggle. But the latest one is not the least, when I call to mind the murder of that brave woman in Belgium, Nurse Cavell.

"Never will depart from the minds of Englishmen and Irishmen who understand the situation the brave and humane efforts which were made by Brand Whitlock and Hugh Gibson, who, indeed, fulfilled not merely the functions of representatives of your great United States, but showed themselves men who had engrained in them those qualities and feelings of humanity which, even in time of war, are implanted by our great Maker, of mercy and forgiveness and comfort."

Sir Edward's remarks were enthusiastically received.

THE SCHOOLBOY'S HOWLER.

A schoolboy "howler" is quoted by Sir John Struthers in his annual report on secondary education in Scotland.

Discussing the history papers produced at a recent examination Sir John remarks that much vagueness still prevails in the use of ecclesiastical terms and that this vagueness extends to prominent personalities. Luther, for instance, was written about as if he had been Wycliffe. Calvin, Latimer, or even John Knox. But the palm for confused thinking of all sorts was easily earned by the author of the following:

"When the South Sea Bubble was drawn up, in the reign of Charles, the men placed it on the table, and, sending for Cromwell, asked him to sign it. Cromwell, when he saw the document, put on a stern look, and, swinging his hand in the air with a loud voice shouted, 'Take away that bubble!'"

"WEASELS."

STORIES OF OUR E SUBMARINES.

THE NET AND THE ZEPPELIN.

The next thing we did, we rose under a Zeppelin. With his shiny big belly half blocking the sky. But what in the—Heavens can you do with six pounders? So we fired what we had and we bade him good-bye.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, continuing the series of "Fringes of the Fleet" articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, tells some submarine stories.

The commander's is more a one man job, as the crew's is more team work, than any other employment afloat. That is why, Mr. Kipling writes, the relations between submarine officers and men are what they are. They play hourly for one another's lives with Death the Umpire always at their elbow on tiptoe to give them "Out."

At a certain harbour there climbed out of a couple of submarines which had just returned three or four high-booted, sunken-eyed pikers clad in sweaters, under jackets that a stoker of the last generation would have disowned.

"A PERFECT MUG."

Together they lamented the loss of a Zeppelin—"a perfect mug of a Zeppo," who had come down very low and offered one of them a sitting shot. "But what can you do with our guns? I gave him what I had, and then he started bombing."

"I know he did," another said, "I heard him. That's what brought me down to you. I thought he had you that last time."

"No; I was forty foot under when he hoove out the big 'un. What happened to you?"

"My steering gear jammed just after I went down, and I had to go round in circles till I got it straightened out."

"Was he the brute with the patch on his port side?" a sister boat demanded.

"No! This fellow had just been hatched. He was almost sitting on the water heaving bombs over."

"And my blasted steering gear went, and chose then to go wrong," the other commander mourned.

THE MAN WITH THE HAND.

Mr. Kipling had spent some of the afternoon in looking through records of submarine work in the Sea of Marmora.

They read like the diary of energetic weasels in an overcrowded chicken run, and the results of each boat were tabulated something like a cricket score.

One came across jewels of price set in the flat official phraseology. For example, one man who was describing some step he was taking to remedy certain defects, interjected casually: "At this point I had to go under for a little, as a man in a boat was trying to grab my person with his hand." No reference before or after to the said man or his fate.

Again: "Came across a dhow with a Turkish skipper. He seemed so miserable that I let him go."

And elsewhere in those waters a submarine overhauled a steamer full of Turkish passengers, some of whom, arguing on their Allies' lines, promptly leaped overboard. Our boat fished them out and returned them, for she was not killing civilians.

THOUGHT AT THE BOTTOM.

There was a boat in the North Sea which ran into a net and was caught by the nose.

She rose, still entangled, meaning to cut the thing away on the surface. But a Zeppelin in waiting saw and bombed her, and she had to go down again at once, but not too wildly, or she would get herself more wrapped up than ever. She went down, and by slow working and weaving and wriggling, guided only by guesses at the meaning of each scrape and grind of the net on her blind forehead, at last she drew clear. Then she sat on the bottom and thought.

The question was whether she should go back at once and warn her confederates against the trap, or wait till the destroyers which she knew the Zeppelin would have signalled for should come out to finish her, still entangled, as they would suppose, in the net?

It was a simple calculation of comparative speeds and positions, and when it was worked out she decided to try for the double event. Within a few minutes of the time she allowed for them, she heard the twitter of four destroyers' screws quartering above her, rose, got her shot in, saw one destroyer crumple, hung round all another took the wreck in tow; said good-bye to the spare brace (she was at the end of her supplies), and reached the rendezvous in time to warn her friends.

DIMINUTIVE V.C.

REFUSED SIX TIMES AT THE RECRUITING OFFICE.

Private A. Vickers, 2nd Warwickshire, who has been awarded the V.C., said that he never thought much about his cutting of the wire entanglements at Hulluch, though he received the French military medal. He was just going off to sleep one night in a ruined house when some of his friends ran in and said, "Give us your hand, 'Midgie,' you've got the V.C." Private Vickers is thirty-four. When the war broke out he tried six times at the recruiting office before he was accepted, on account of his short height.

Mr. Ben Tillett, in a war lecture recently, extolled the bravery of the Prince of Wales at the front. "There is a youngster out there," he said, "who does not seem to have any fear. He goes through where the mud is thickest, and the danger greatest, accompanied by other officers, one of whom remarked: 'It is all very well for him, but if he were killed, we would be blamed.'"

FRENCH THRIFT.

A RALLY TO THE AID OF THE STATE.

The "Loan of Victory" is assured of a very great success. It appeals to the two strong instincts of the French—their patriotism and their thrift. To refuse the support of their money to the State in the present circumstances would, they all recognize, be an act of desertion as definite as that of the soldier who runs from the Army. To refuse the splendid opportunity of safe and profitable investment offered by the new Loan would be an act of financial folly.

Traditions cluster very thick around finance in France, and one of the greatest money traditions of the French is the popularity of the Five per cent. Rente. It is the ambition of every well-ordered Frenchman to spend the last few years of his life as a "rentier," but of recent years the yield from sound Government stocks has fallen, and the proceeds of French thrift have become increasingly represented by foreign scrip, the printing and design of which were as alluring as the interest was great and the security small. Now the French have the duty and the opportunity of investing all they can in Five per Cent. Rente, free from any taxation whatever.

The history of Five per Cent. Rente is encouraging. In 1815 the Five per Cent. was quoted at 82½. Ten years afterwards, under the restoration, it was 103½. Under Louis Philippe, in 1845, it was at 102½. On the eve of its conversion into Four-and-a-Half per Cent. under the Second Empire, it stood at 106½. 50, and in 1860, after conversion, it touched 118½. The history of the next Five per Cent. issue in 1871 is equally pleasing. Issued at 82½, 50c, it rose steadily until it reached 100½, 50c, in 1874. The 1872 Five per Cent., issued at 84½, 50c, "put on" 36½, 70c, in less than 10 years.

FRANCE'S WEALTH.

The opportunity is golden, but it is quite evident that a country which has lost for the moment some of its richest provinces, which has given to war all its labour, does not dispose of all its resources. The financial effort made already by France has been great. Nearly £500,000,000 has been lent to the State since the war began in the form of bonds and obligations, in spite of the fact that provinces have been lost, that trade and industry have been greatly disturbed; that many have been forced to live upon their savings and to attack the famous *bes de laine*.

But, in spite of the vastness of the war and its duration, in spite of invasion and the "blood tax," French wealth and French thrift have not suffered so much as might have been expected. Statisticians, of course, quarrel—that is their trade—but it is, nevertheless, fairly safe to assume that in time of peace the total income of France was about £1,300,000,000, and that the annual savings of economical France were roughly £200,000,000. War has diminished this vast sum, but not tremendously. The Savings Banks returns show heavy withdrawals, but, with the accrued interests, deposits have increased. The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, according to M. Rist, has only suffered a loss of 20 per cent. in its purely commercial traffic.

There are, moreover, the great reserves established by the hoarding instincts of thrift, and by their discipline of thrift. That the French hoard gold has been apparent at every crisis in international affairs. The solid proof of it has been established by the really gigantic sums of gold brought to the Bank of France in response to an appeal. In five months no less than £40,000,000 in gold was exchanged for notes. And silver and bank-notes have also been stored away in cupboards and in stockpiles.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THRIFT.

The French may have many things to learn from us, but in the discipline of thrift "they do things better in France." At the French front there is nothing so striking as the general frugality; in the rear there is the same suppression of all unnecessary expense. Cafés have been closed almost since the war began, theatres and restaurants do but a poor business, evening dress is very rarely seen; people who drank the "vins fins" of France have drunk nothing but "vin ordinaire" since the war began; everywhere there is "retrenchment"; thrift on a scale which is not approached in England. From this source, too, funds are flowing into the Treasury.

Satisfactory, more than satisfactory, though the conditions on which the Loan has been floated may be, it is necessary to utter a word of warning against the fantastic figures cabled to London. The heaviest subscription—those of the big financial establishments—are yet to come. They will come, and in thoroughly satisfactory amounts, but it is quite evident that these institutions are not going to immobilize their capital for longer than they can help.

The lists of the Loan will remain open as long as the Government deems fit, and among the last subscribers will be the biggest—the great banks.—*Times*.

"ROTTEN TO BE A PRINCE."

LAMENT FROM THE HEIR TO BRITAIN'S THRONE.

One of the many stories told about the Prince of Wales at the front is being related in London. It seems that the Prince continually was exploring Sir John French to permit him to go into the first line trenches, but the wise Field-Marshal knowing how much depends on the preservation of the life of the heir to the throne, refused all requests.

During the height of the fighting at Festubert the Prince again pleaded with the Field-Marshal to permit him to join the fighters, and when the answer was a courteous "No, sir," the heir-apparent retired with gloomy face to the society of his comrades on the staff. And said, when they chatted him over his failure:—"Oh, it's all right for you fellows to have your joke, but I tell you it is rotten to be a prince."

Although the Prince is not permitted to expose himself needlessly, it must not be

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CHINESE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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thought that he has not been under fire. As a matter of fact, he has heard the "Jack Johnsons" whistling close at hand and has been near enough to exploding shells to make those who keep an eye on him rather nervous. In addition, he has been engaged on some rather hazardous missions, acquitting himself so well that silent Sir John referred to him as a gallant soldier. There is no doubt that the Prince is a glutton for work and he lets no opportunity escape to "do his bit" for king and country.

When he first was attached to the Grenadier Guards his comrades didn't care much for him, as there was a feeling that his association with the regiment would keep it out of the danger zone; and when he finally induced "K. of K." to permit him to join the expeditionary

force, "somewhere in France," he speedily burst into the officers' quarters with the joyful news, whereupon a young Marquis, intimate friend and school-fellow, shouted:—"Bully for you, Eddie; now we'll all get a chance to smash the Germans!"

After the redoubtable Michael O'Leary accomplished the remarkable feat which made him a "V.C." he was presented to the Prince. "Mike" and the Prince had a long chat, which the Prince seemed thoroughly to enjoy, and when "Mike" rejoined his comrades, he said:—"Sure and it's a great little boy he is, and, Prince or no Prince, there isn't a finer gentleman in all Ireland."

Which is high praise indeed from the Man from Macroom!

